

REMARKS

The objections set forth in paragraph 2 have been corrected.

With respect to the rejection based on Masuda, Masuda does not teach the use of ligands. A ligand is defined as a molecule, ion, or group bound to the central atom in a chelate or a coordinate compound. See attached definition. Since no ligands are taught in the cited reference, reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: August 16, 2006



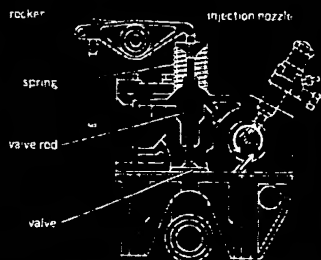
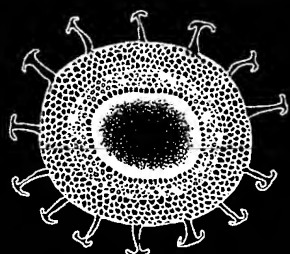
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Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms



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person undergoes the emotional stress associated with a lie. Also known as polygraph; psychintegroammeter.

Lie group [MATH] A topological group which is also a differentiable manifold in such a way that the group operations are themselves analytic functions.

Lienard-Wiechert potentials [ELECTROMAG] The retarded and advanced electromagnetic scalar and vector potentials produced by a moving point charge, expressed in terms of the (retarded or advanced) position and velocity of the charge.

Liesegang banding [GEOL] Colored or compositional rings or bands in a fluid-saturated rock due to rhythmic precipitation. Also known as Liesegang rings.

Liesegang rings See Liesegang banding.

lifeboat [NAV ARCH] A small boat hoisted on davits or carried on one of the upper decks of a vessel, which can be quickly lowered into the water in case of an emergency.

life cycle [BIOL] The functional and morphological stages through which an organism passes between two successive primary stages.

life expectancy [BIOL] The expected number of years an organism will live based on statistical probability. [ENG] The predicted useful service life of an item of equipment.

life form [ECOL] The form characteristically taken by a plant at maturity.

life of mine [MIN ENG] The time in which, through the employment of the available capital, the ore reserves—or such reasonable extension of the ore reserves as conservative geological analysis may justify—will be extracted.

life preserver [ENG] A buoyant device used to prevent drowning by supporting a person in the water.

life raft [NAV ARCH] A very buoyant raft designed to be used by people forced into the water; made of a metal tube covered with wood or canvas, of balsa wood, or of rubber which may be automatically inflated.

life-saving station See Coast Guard station.

life support system [ENG] A system providing atmospheric control and monitoring, such as a breathing mixture supply system, air purification and filtering system, or carbon dioxide removal system; used in oceanographic submersibles and spacecraft.

life test [CHEM ENG] In petroleum testing, an ASTM oxidation test made on inhibited steam-turbine oils to determine their stability under oxidizing conditions. [ENG] A test in which a device is operated under conditions that simulate a normal lifetime of use, to obtain an estimate of service life.

lifetime See mean life.

life zone [ECOL] A portion of the earth's land area having a generally uniform climate and soil, and a biota showing a high degree of uniformity in species composition and adaptation.

LIFO See last in first out.

lift [FL MECH] See aerodynamic lift. [MECH ENG] See elevator. [MIN ENG] 1. The vertical height traveled by a cage in a shaft. 2. The distance between the first level and the surface or between any two levels. 3. Any of the various gangways from which coal is raised at a slope colliery.

lift bridge [CIV ENG] A drawbridge whose movable spans are raised vertically.

lift coefficient [AERO ENG] The quantity $C_L = 2L/\rho V^2 S$, where L is the lift of a whole airplane wing, ρ is the mass density of the air, V is the free-stream velocity, and S is the wing area; this is also applicable to other airfoils.

lift-drag ratio [AERO ENG] The lift of an aerodynamic form, such as an airplane wing, divided by the drag.

lifter [MIN ENG] A shothole drilled near the floor when tunneling, and fired subsequent to the cut and relief holes.

lifter case [MIN ENG] The sleeve or tubular part attached to the lower end of the inner tube of M-design core barrels and some other types of core barrels, in which is fitted a core lifter. Also known as core-catcher case; core-gripper case; core-lifter case; core-spring case; inner-tube extension; ring-lifter case; spring-lifter case.

lifter flight [DES ENG] Spaced plates or projections on the inside surfaces of cylindrical rotating equipment (such as rotary dryers) to lift and shower the solid particles through the gas-drying stream during their passage through the dryer cylinder.

lifter roof [ENG] Gas storage tank in which the roof is raised by the incoming gas as the tank fills.

lift fan [AERO ENG] A special turbofan engine used primarily for lift in VTOL/STOL aircraft and often mounted in a wing with vertical thrust axis.

lift fire [ORD] 1. Command to advance the range of fire by elevating the muzzle of a weapon. 2. Command to cease or suspend fire.

lifting [MATH] Given a fiber bundle (X, B, p) and a continuous map of a topological space \tilde{Y} to B , $g: \tilde{Y} \rightarrow B$, lifting entails finding a continuous map $\tilde{g}: \tilde{Y} \rightarrow X$ such that the function g is the composition $p \circ \tilde{g}$.

lifting block [MECH ENG] A combination of pulleys and ropes which allows heavy weights to be lifted with least effort.

lifting condensation level [METEOROL] The level at which a parcel of moist air lifted dry adiabatically would become saturated. Abbreviated LCL. Also known as isentropic condensation level (ICL).

lifting dog [ENG] 1. A component part of the overshot assembly that grasps and lifts the inner tube or a wire-line core barrel. 2. A clawlike hook for grasping cylindrical objects, such as drill rods or casing, while raising and lowering them.

lifting guard [MIN ENG] Fencing placed around the mouth of a shaft and lifted out of the way by the ascending cage.

lifting magnet [ELECTROMAG] A type of electromagnet in which a material to be held or moved is initially placed in contact with the magnet, in contrast to a traction magnet. Also known as holding magnet. [ENG] A large circular, rectangular, or specially shaped magnet used for handling pig iron, scrap iron, castings, billets, rails, and other magnetic materials.

lifting reentry [AERO ENG] A reentry into the atmosphere by a space vehicle where aerodynamic lift is used, allowing a more gradual descent, greater accuracy in landing at a predetermined spot; it can accommodate greater errors in the guidance system and greater temperature control.

lifting reentry vehicle [AERO ENG] A space vehicle designed to utilize aerodynamic lift upon entering the atmosphere.

lift-off [AERO ENG] The action of a rocket vehicle as it leaves its launch pad in a vertical ascent.

lift pump [MECH ENG] A pump for lifting fluid to the pump's own level.

lift-slab construction [CIV ENG] Pouring reinforced concrete roof and floor slabs at ground level, then lifting them into position after hardening.

lift truck [MECH ENG] A small hand- or power-operated dolly equipped with a platform or forklift.

lift valve [MECH ENG] A valve that moves perpendicularly to the plane of the valve seat.

ligament [HISTOL] A flexible, dense white fibrous connective tissue joining, and sometimes encapsulating, the articular surfaces of bones.

ligamentum nuchae See nuchal ligament.

ligand [CHEM] The molecule, ion, or group bound to the central atom in a chelate or a coordination compound; an example is the ammonia molecules in $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{P}^{3+}$.

ligase [BIOCHEM] An enzyme that catalyzes the union of two molecules, involving the participation of a nucleoside triphosphate which is converted to a nucleoside diphosphate or monophosphate. Also known as synthetase.

ligation [MED] Surgical tying of vessels or ducts with a ligature.

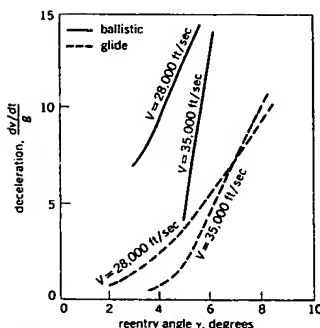
ligature [MED] A cord or thread used for tying vessels and ducts.

light [OPTICS] Electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths capable of causing the sensation of vision, ranging approximately from 4000 (extreme violet) to 7700 angstroms (extreme red). Also known as light radiation; visible radiation. 2. More generally, electromagnetic radiation of any wavelength; thus, the term is sometimes applied to infrared and ultraviolet radiation.

light absorption [OPTICS] The process in which energy of light radiation is transferred to a medium through which it is passing.

light-activated silicon-controlled rectifier [ELECTR] A silicon-controlled rectifier having a glass window for incident light that takes the place of, or adds to the action of, an electric

LIFTING REENTRY



Maximum deceleration (in units of acceleration of gravity, g) versus initial reentry angle, γ , for glide and ballistic vehicles and various initial reentry speeds, V .